THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SHEET-THREE CENTS. DOUBLE

FIRST EDITION

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Delano-Receipts for 1869 and 1868 Compared-The Tax on Spirits and Tobacco-Revenue Stamps-The Income Tax-Expense of Collecting the

The following extracts from Hon, Columbus Delane's report, transmitted to Congress to-day, will be found to contain all the matters in which the public is most directly interested :-

Receipts for the First Six Months of the Fiscal 1 cars 1868 and 1869 Compared.

A comparative statement is submitted, showing the total receipts from the same general sources of taxation for the first six months of the fiscal years 1868 From July to December, 1868, inclusive ... \$67,296,388 From July to December, 1867, inclusive ... 66,110,630

Total gain for first six months of 1869... The following table exhibits the loss and gain on the several articles subject to taxation during the same periods, and explains the sources from which

Comparative table showing the aggregate receipts from the some general sources of revenue, taxable under ex-isting laws, for the first six months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1865 and 1869; also, the gain or loss, and gain or loss per cent., of those in the latter over those in the former period.

Receipts 1	for the first	
afæ mont	he of fiscal	
year.	1000	*Love,
		\$9,586,52
		*68,23
	3,688,311	59,83
3,246 659	8,216,675	*29,98
2,264,589	3,930,693	1,655,10
THE STREET	are you make any net	military management
21,801,114		*8,747,49
1,494,376	1,339,055	*155,31
CALL SECTION CO. C. A.	The same of the same	THE PARTY NAMED IN
		*1,435,61
		*107,40
	484,054	*27,52
		*234,76
201,800		*7,33
4154 0771		79,33
909,411	201,000	6,95
6,540,327	7,148,692	608,36
\$66,110,030	\$ 97,296,338	\$1,189,35
ave perio	J. \$1, 186, 888	
are berre	and and and all	Or T 0-1
a amannt	rolling on	
ic amonn	Ramen on	
	Receipts J. str. mont year. 1848. \$9,557,940 19,059,456 5,059,456 3,246,659 2,264,589 21,801,114 1,464,376 5,109,985 653,624 511,577 576,394 494,271 6,540,327 \$866,110,030 ove perio	Receiple for the first sta months of fiscal pear. 1869. 1869. 1869. 19,124.462 10,059.466 2,264.589 3,266.675 2,264.589 3,330.685 21.801.114 13,053.615 1,494,376 1,339.085 5.109.985 3,674.398 653.624 546.220 511,577 494,054 576,394 34,638 30,355 13,040 775,878 853,116 484,271 491,227 6,540,327 7,148,692 \$86,110,030 \$47,256,338 ove period \$1,186,355, ne amount gained on

rhe amount gained on stamps is 59,586,522
The amount gained on sales is 1,596,104
The greatest loss from any one source of taxation for this period was upon in-

months of the fiscal years 1868 and 1869:—

From January to June, 1869, inclusive. \$90,542,760

" 1868, " 64,479,948

Total gain of last six months of 1569 over

Spirits. In considering the large increase of revenue from distilled spirits for the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the subjoined facts should be remembered. There were in bonded ware-houses on 1st July, 1868, as shown by the accounts kept in this office, 27,278,420 gallons of spirits, This included all claims for leakage then outstand-ing, and a large quantity claimed to have been de-stroyed by the burning of several bonded ware-houses, as well as certain amounts which had prebeen withdra

were still unaccounted for.

Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 186s, as amended, all spirits in bonded warehouse at the time of the passage of the act were required to be withdrawn and the tax paid thereon prior to July 1, 1869; and by this requirement 24,383,951 gallons of spirits were necessarily forced upon the market during this fiscal year, and served, to that extent, to during this fiscal year, and served, to that extent, to increase the revenue from this source; while on the 1st of July, 1869, there remained in bonded warehouse of the new product only 16,663,538 gallons. It thus appears that the quantity of spirits in bond, to be withdrawn and tax paid during the fiscal year ending June 36, 1876, is less by nearly eight million gallons than the quantity which was compelled to withdrawn and tax paid for the fiscal year ending

The following table shows the receipts for distilled spirits and fruit brandy for the four years end-ing June 30, 1869:—

\$29,198,578:15 \$283,490:8 1867. 28,296,264 31 1868. 13,419,092 74 33,225,212-11 Tobacco.

Referring to the comparative statements of re-celpts for different periods so far as the same relate to totacco, I have to say that, during the first six months of the fiscal year 1863, the gain in cigars over the corresponding period for the year 1868 was

fifty-six per cent.
The loss on chewing and smoking tobacco for the same period was fifteen per cent.; the increased revenue from these articles under the law of July 20, 1868, not being realized until after January 1, 1869, while on cigars the appreciation commenced immediately after the passage of the law. The number of cigars returned for taxation during the last seven years is as follows:—

1863, at an average tax of \$2.37% per 1000, 199,288,284 1863, at an average tax of \$2.37 \(\) per 1000, 199,288,284
1865, at an average tax of \$2.37 \(\) per 1000, 492,780,760
1865, at an average tax of \$18.20 per 1000, 693,230,989
1866, at a uniform tax of \$10 per 1000, 347,443,894
1867, at an average tax of \$6.66 \(\) per 1000, 483,803,455
1869, at a uniform tax of \(\) per 1000, 590,335,052
1869, at a uniform tax of \(\) per 1000, 931,535,934
It will be seen that during 1866, when the tax was
at a uniform rate of ten dollars per thousand, only
247,443,894 cigars were returned for taxation, while
under the present law there were returned for the
year 1869 nearly three times the quantity, with the
tax at the uniform rate of five dollars per thousand. tax at the uniform rate of five dollars per thousand. The amount of tax collected on cigars was for the

Showing an increase of revenue on one

Revenue Stamps. The following table is submitted, showing the net eccipts from revenue stamps from March to Octo-

ber, inclusive, for the year		
March	1,468,500 28 1,230,837-14 1,125,630*85 1,605,180*15 1,133,769*84 1,165,513*24	\$1,602,648-2 1,406,864-2 1,465,333-0 1,307,007-2 1,208,977-6 1,226,156-8 1,250,543-7 1,271,364-9
MIT 14 14	O Dece Advance	An Mary construction

Total 9,856,461°84 10,798,896°15 This shows an increase in revenue, from stamps, during this six months, of nearly one million dollars. This increase, though considerable, is by no means reckoned satisfactory. It has resulted mainly from the policy of this office, in April last requiring all stamps to be so placed on the instrument of writing as to exhibit the entire face of the stamp, and prohibiting the practice which had obtained avoid the control of the stamp. hibiting the practice which had obtained exten-sively of covering the supposed half of one stamp by the attachment of another, when in fact the stamp was cut in two, and one-half used to represent a ful

The gross receipts from stamps for the last fiscal year were \$16,429(710). For the current year they are estimated at \$17,500,000, but it is believed that this

tax ought to yield at least \$20,000,000.	
Incomes from Individuals.	
The total amount collected on the annual	
list of incomes for 1867 was	
For 1869 up to November	5, 293, 69
This last sum will be increased to an amo	ant ove

As this tax expires with the assessment for 1870, it will be for Congress to determine whether we can part entirely with the receipts from this source of revenue; and, if not, whether any substitute can be devised more just and equitable, and less burden devised more just and equitable, and less burden-some to taxpayers.

If the income from this source cannot be spared from the general receipts, and other objects caunot be found more acceptable as a substitute, it is for Congress to determine whether or not the tax shall

In considering this question, after determining the total amount which ought to be realized from internal revenue sources, and considering carefully what will be realized by the present system, without resorting to incomes, the question will present itself, whether the entire income tax, as now assessed, shall be revived, or whether it shall be renewed at a less rate of taxation. My epinion is that, so long as a large internal revenue is required by the financial necessities of the Government, a portion of that revenue should be collected from incomes. The reasons for this seem apparent and forcible. This tax reaches simply the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments. If the tax were paid as these profits and accumulations accrue, it is believed that it would be thought objectionable, but, being required to be paid all at one time, and often after the income has been reduced by the expenses of the taxpayer, or reinvested in business, it seems more onerous, and is

reduced by the expenses of the laxpayer, or fellvested in business, it seems more onerons, and is
more seriously complained against.

The objection most frequently and earnestly made
against this tax is that it leads to a system of espionage into private affairs that is not only offensive
but sometimes injurious to individuals.

I do not see why this objection may not, with
equal force, be nrged against all taxes upon personal

equal force, be briged against all taxes upon personal property. Such taxes cannot be collected without ascertaining the amount of taxable property possessed by the tax-payer. The law imposing a tax upon incomes does nothing more than this, if so much. It simply requires a truthful and honest statement of the actual income of the tax-payer during the preceding year, which can be compiled with as easily, and with as little exposure of private affairs, as any other law-national, State, or municipal—which seeks to raise revenue from the personal estate of tax-payers.

After all, it is but a tax upon the increased wealth of the nation; and when it is understood that Government securities are exempted from taxation.

or the nation; and when it is understood that Gov-ernment securities are exempted from taxation, and that the interest on these securities produces a large amount of the income of taxpayers, I submit if it will be wise to abolish the income tax so long as the labor, industry, and business of the country are directly or indirectly subjected to any considerable taxation.

Expenses of Collecting the Revenue.

Decrease in favor of 1869.......\$1,991,337
By an amendment to the act of July 20, 1868, passed
March 4, 1869, the compensation of storckeepers is
to be repaid to the Government by the manufacturers of distilled spirits acd owners of warehouses. These repayments are found to be difficult to collect. and I am of opinion that this mode of paying store-keepers should be abolished at once. Only \$175,785 of the amount expended by the Government for this purpose had been repaid on the 30th of June, 1869.

The accounts of this bureau do not show precisely the expenses of collecting the revenue for each year. because the amounts charged during each year em-brace expenses actually incurred in the preceding

The expenses of the bureau for the year 1868 rent...... 150,000

Actual expenses of the bureau for 1868. 417,214
Expenses for the year 1869........ 2656,395
Deduct for printing stamps, etc...... 256,000 Actual expenses.....

Increase for 1869. 109,519
These commissions were at the same rate during each year, and the increase is due to the larger sale of stamps during the year 1869.

THE INTERIOR.

Annual Report of Secretary Cox-Operations of His Department During the Year-The Indian Question and its Present Aspect.

From the lengthy report of General Jacob D. Cox, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, which was transmitted to Congress at noon to-day, we take the following extracts, embracing the most material portions of the document :-

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of, by cash sales, and by grants for home-steads, railroads, etc, to the amount of 7,655,151 97 acres, a quantity greater by 1,010,409 47 acres than was disposed of the previous year.

An appropriation of \$564,420 for the Patent Office the coming year is asked for.
It is estimated that, exclusive of the amount

chargeable to the navy-pension fund, \$30,000,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

In the matter of the new policy towards the Indian tribes, the Scorelary suggests the following.

I uncerstand this policy to look to two objects:

First, the location of the Indians upon fixed reservations, so that the pioneers and settlers may be freed from the terrors of wandering hostile tribes; and, second, an earnest effort at their civilization, so

that they may themselves be elevated in the scale of

humanity, and our obligation to them as fellow-men In carrying out this policy a great practical diffi-culty has arisen from the fact that in most instances a separate reservation was given to each tribe. These reservations have been surrounded and gradually invaded by the white settlers, and the Indians crowded out of their homes, aed forced to negotiate for a new settlement, because their presence, their habits, and their manners were distasteful to their new and more powerful neighbors.

new and more powerful neighbors.

It is believed that the only remedy for this condi tion of things is to encourage the Indians to as-semble upon larger reservations, where their num-bers will be aggregated, and where the more civilized of them will influence the others in striving to progress in the arts of peace. Congress has already passed an act to enable the civilized Indians of the Indian Territory, properly so called, to form a gene ral organization, with most of the elements of a ter-ritorial government; but the requisite appropria-tions have not been made to carry the plan into effect. I would earnestly recommend that no further delay be made in this matter. The associ-ated tribes, of which the Cherokees have taken the head, are those best fitted for a fuller experiment in self-government. They are already familiar with most of the forms of executive, legislative, and indical action in use among us, and I believe them well prepared to dispense with the tutelage of our agents, if they may have a delegate of their Cwillians of the House of December 1999. floor of the House of Representatives to upon the floor of speak for them,

Both they and we are suffering for the lack of such direct representation. The white constituencies which are nearest to them are the ones of all the nation whose interests are most in opposition, and whose personal tendencies are most hostile to theirs, The representatives of such constituencies would be more than human if they were not influenced by this fact. Representation chosen by the tribes themselves, and responsible to themselves, is the only mode of making the country acquainted with their condition and with our obligations to them. In such a territory the tribal organization would easily merge into the county, and the territorial legislature would not be very different from the grand councils

at present in vogue among them.

The Indians north of the Platte river are not yet prepared for a similar concentration; but the time cannot be far distant when two or three principal cannot be far distant when two or three principal Indian territories may properly embrace all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains. Without such a system they will inevitably go through the old process of being first surrounded and then overwhelmed and destroyed by the white immigration. As they advance in intelligence they will need no urging to adopt this plan, for they will see as plainly as we that the existence of their race depends upon it.

The same policy of concentrating the tribes will apply to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and will be equally necessary whenever and wherever the feuds existing among them can be so far settled that they can live together in peaceful neigh-borhood. Upon such permanent reservations farms should be allotted in severalty as soon as any dispo-sition to agriculture is awakened, and every induce-

The late peace commission negotiated treaties with all the principal tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, and were guided in their action by the general views stated above, which, indeed, may be said to have been accepted by all disinterested persons who have had any proceeding the averaging the persons who have had any proceeding the formula of the commission of the com

general views stated above, which, indeed, may be said to have been accepted by all disinterested persons who have had any opportunity of examining the subject. The treaties were duly ratified, and so became the solemn contract between the United States and those tribes. It is deeply to be regretted that specific appropriations were not made to carry out strictly the terms of the treaties; for although the general appropriation of two millions has been used as far as possible in the fulfilment of the obligations incurred, the Commissioner of Indian Adairs has been met at every step by distrust of the good faith of the Government, and all promises regarding the future have been doubtingly received and auswered by the inquiry, what agreement could be more binding than that made under the authority of Congress by so distinguished personages as the ambassadors of the United States? Everything attending the Peace Commission was of a nature to excite the imaginations of the Indians, and to impress them with the belief that now, more than ever before, we were thoroughly in earnest in our negotiations. The disappointment is proportionally great, and the comparative quiet which has been maintained throughout the year could only have been secured by greatly increased care and untring effort on the part of the officers of the Indian Bureau and of the army officers, who have co operated with the greatest zeal in acrying out a peaceful policy.

The report shows that the sum of \$2,075,892*9 was

The report shows that the sum of \$2,075,892 ×9 was requisic to defray the expenses of the Courts of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889. In addition to the estimated receipts from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, \$1,200,000 will be required for this service during the next fiscal year. This sum is less by \$300,000 than that appropriated for the present year.

Secretary remarks:—The first measure of reform is to raise the standard of qualification, make merit as tested by the duty performed the sole ground of promotion, and secure to the faithful incumbent the same permanence of employment that is given to officers of the army and navy. Under the present system, the general conviction among the clerks and employes is that the retention of their places depends much more upon the political influence they may command that upon energy or zeal in the performance of duty. After a careful examination of the subject, I am fully persualed that the measure I have suggested would have enabled this department to do the work of the past fiscal year with a corps of clerks, one-third less in number than work. corps of clerks one-third less in number than were

POSTAL.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Creswell-Our Gigantic Mail Systexa-Its Operations During the Past Year-The Franking Privilege.

From the annual report transmitted to Congress at noon to-day by the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmas ter-General, we take the following extracts, which embrace all the points of general interest:-

year. \$20,178,961 Standing appropriations for free matter. 700,000

velopes, and newspaper wrappers was 502,722,560, of the aggregate value of \$15,078,061 50. The amount expended for new mail bags of all kinds was \$59,420, or \$31,43:13 more than the amount expended the preceding year. The cost of mail-bag catchers, recently introduced into the service for delivering and receiving mails from and on railway trains at full speed, was \$1900. This amount does not appear in the table last mentioned, but is included in the item of mail bags.

Since the completion of the railroad line to the Since the completion of the fairfold line to the Facilic, arrangements have been made to have records kept showing the time occupied in the transit of mails from Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Sr. Louis to Denver City, and San Francisco. Sait Lake City, Sacramento City, and San Francisco and back. The records of arrivals on the Atlantic side during the month of October have reached the department. They show that mails are carried through from San Francisco to Washington in 6 days, 23 hours, and 15 minutes; to New York in 6 days, 15 hours, and 20 minutes; to Boston in 7 days, 4 hours; to Chicago in 5 days, 7 hours, and 30 minutes; to Cincinnati in 5 days, 22 hours, and 30 minutes; and to St. Louis in 5 days, 1 hour, and 30 minutes. The above figures show the time of the shortest trips.

total number of letters passing between the United States and foreign countries (Canada ex-cepted) during the last year was 12,596,654, of which 6,638,558 were sent from, and 5,957,796 received in, the United States. The increase over the number exchanged in 1868 is 1,468,122. Estimating the number exchanged with the Dominion of Canada, of which no accurate account is reported, at 3,000,000, the whole number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries exceeded 15,500,000. The total postages on letters exchanged with foreign countries, estimating the postage on letters to and from Canada at \$350,000, amounted to \$2,014,183-15. The free-delivery system has been in operation during the year in forty-eight of the principal cities,

with the following aggregate results:-Number of letter-carriers
Mail letters delivered.
Local letters delivered. 18,350,627 Newspapers delivered. 21,954,598
Letters collected. 89,885,009
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses. \$1,183,915-31
Postage on local matter \$666,167-42
This shows an increase over last year of— Letter carriers
Mail letters delivered
Local letters delivered
Newspapers delivered
Letters collected
Amount paid carriers, including incidental 5,044,18

HotelFietitlous.... Returned from foreign countries..... Total domestic letters......3,759,676

Foreign letters..... Whole number. 3,952,862
The largely increased use of stamped envelopes bearing "return requests," that is, requests that they be returned to the writers after a stated number of days, has operated to decrease in a considerable degree the number of dead letters. While the number and value of money letters received are about the same as those of the preceding year, the percentage of decrease in letters containing other

valuables ranges as follows:-

Letters containing bills of exchange, drafts, checks, deeds, and other valuable papers.

Letters containing jewelry and other property

Letters containing articles of small value, postage stamps, photographs, etc. 9-58
Ordinary letters without inclosures 11-92
Ordinary letters and circulars destroyed 74-14
The whole number of money order Post Offices in operation during the last fiscal year was 1468. Two of these were discontinued, and 219 new money order offices were established July 12, 1869, making the present whole number 16-5: the present whole number 16-5;—
The number of orders issued during the year was 1,264,143, of the aggregate value

.......\$24,848,059 The number paid was 1,248,874, amounting in value to ... \$24,447,377
To which should be added the amount of orders repaid to

Excess of issues over payments.....

The Postmaster-General mentions the fact that no American vessels are engaged in the foreign mail service, and makes the following remarks:—
Propositions have been made to this department by parties represented as responsible and experienced in ocean steam navigation to contract for the conveyance of the United States mails to European ports by American steam hips of the first class and of equal speed to the fastest steamers now carrying the mails, at a compensation limited to the amount of sea postages, upon condition that the department should bind itself for a long term of years, subject to the approval of Congress; and some have offered in this connection to fix the rate of sea postage at two cents per half ounce. But, as the general law relating to contracts for carrying the mails on the seas expressly limits the authority of the department to a term not exceeding two years, I have declined all proposals to contract for a longer time, not desiring in any manner to forestall the action of Congress upon a subject of so much importance.

If it he possible, I should greatly prefer such legis. ment offered to stimulate the desire for property of [

portance.

If it be possible, I should greatly prefer such legislation by Congress as would so far revive and encourage our own ship-building interests as to enable American builders and mechanics to enter into active competition in the construction and equipment of steam vessels with the builders and mechanics of other constructs. If however, it should chanics of other countries. If, however, it should be decided that this cannot be done, then I would respectfully suggest the propriety of so modifying our navigation laws as to authorize the issuing of American registers to such foreign-built steamers as may be purchased and employed by citizens of the United States under contracts with this department

Inted States under contracts with this department in the transportation of our foreign mails.

Should either of these recommendations be adopted, and authority given to the Postmaster-General to contract for the conveyance of mails by sea for a term of ten or fifteen years, at a compensation not to exceed the ocean postages, it is believed that lines of first-class American steamers would be enactive of the conveyance of our mail. speedily established for the conveyance of our mails and freights across the Atlantic, and that thereby great benefits would inure to the commercial and other interests of the United States.

The following is a list of the officials exercising the

franking privilege;— President of the United States and his secre-

Vice-President..... Vice-President
Members of the Cabinet
United States Senators
Members of Congress
Delegates in Congress Delegates in Congress.

Secretary of Senate and Clerk of House of Representatives.

Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk, etc., State Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk, etc., State Department... Assistant Attorney-General and Chief Clerk... Assistant Secretary, Commissioners, Chief Clerk, etc., Interior Department... Chiefs of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, etc., of Navy

Department. Chiefs of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, etc., of War Department... Assistant Secretaries, chief clerks, etc., of the Treasury Department.

Assistant Postmasters-General, superintendents of foreign mails, and money order sys-tem, and chief clerks Post Office Depart-

Add Internal Revenue officers (assessors and

Total. 31,933 FROM NEW YORK.

The Blatchford Drawback Frauds. The Blatchford Brawback Fraues.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 6.—Samuel L. Blatchford, who was charged, with Caldwel's, Mulligan, and others, with defrauding the Government by means of false and fraudulent drawback claims, appeared before Commissioner Osborne to-day and said he surrendered himself.

He was held in \$10,000 ball to appear for an exami-He was here in \$10,000 ball to appear for an examination on Saturday next, his uncle, Richard M. Blatchford, the father of Judge Blatchford, becoming his bondsman. It was believed that Mr. Blatchford would either be arrested by Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, or feared that he would be, and surrendered himself to avoid certain arrest.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Dec. 6.—Stocks steady. Money 6:67
per cent. Gold, 1244. Five twenties, 1882, coupon,
1152; do. 1864, do., 1133; do. 1805, do., 1184; do. do.,
new, 1152; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115%; 10-408,
109; Virginia 68, new, 54; Missouri sixes, 304; Canton Company, 503; Camberfänd preferred, 26; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 303;
Rrie, 2634; Reading, 991; Adams' Express, 57;
Michigan Central, 1294; Michigan Southern, 86;
Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland fand Pittsburg,
824; Chicago and Rock Island, 1073; Pittsburg
and Fort Wayne, 8634; Western Union Telegraph, 35. New York Money and Stock Markets.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sympathy for Dr. Schoeppe. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—There is to be a public meeting to-night of Germans and others to intercede in behalf of Dr. Schoeppe, murderer of Miss Stennecke to ask a commutation of his sentence.

Military Entertainment. The Baltimore military proffer a grand entertainment at the Gilmore House next Wednesday. Murder Trial Postponed. George Parrott's trial for the murder of Michael Roach was postponed until next Monday.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore, Dec. 6.—Flour dull and weak, and queta-tions are nominal and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice red. \$1.35@140. Corn dull; white, \$5.292c.; yellow, 90@25c.; receipts large Oats dull at 55.295c. Kys., \$1. Provisions unchanged in every respect, with but little doing. Whisky firm and in good demand at \$1.04/2@1.05 for wood and iron-bound.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.-A meeting of the Board of Trade was held here on Saturday to consider the question of Southern steam communica-tion with Europe. Resolutions were adopted ap-proving the plan of establishing the depot of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, now fixed at New York, at this place. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and expression was given to the feeling that a new era was commen or the commerce and consequent prosperity of the

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Roxbury, Mass.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Dec. 6 .- Gaivin's green-houses, in West Roxbury, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$10,000. A driving snow-storm prevails here. Seizure of Smuggled Liquors.

Campen, Me., Dec. 6.—A quantity of smuggled lieuors were seized at this port a few days ago. They were brought from Deer Isle. Smuggling along the coast has become expensive of late.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 6-11 A. M .- Consols for money. LONDON, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 2924; for account, 923/69924; U. S. 5-203 of 1863, 853; 1865s, old, 84½; 1867s, 86½; 10-40s, 81½; Stocks steady; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 99½; Attantic and Great Western, 26.
Liverpool., Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The steady is probably reach 10.000 halos. midding uplands, 12. m. man decreases 12.2d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

London, Dec. 6—11 A. M.—Tallow, 47s. Sugar firm on the spot and affoat; on the spot, 39s. (329s. 6d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 8d. Linseed oil, £23 15s.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 6-1 P. M.—American securities irmer; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86%; 1865s, old, 85%; firmer; U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 86%; 1868s, old, 86%; 1867s, 86%. Erie, 20%. Liverpool, Dec. 6-1 P. M.—Cotton is quiet. Tallow, 45s. 9d.

-According to the Northeastern Correspondence, General Count Heyden, assistant to the Russian Minister of War, has addressed a letter to the Society for Promoting Russian Industry and Commerce at Petersburg, in which he states that the Minister is taking steps for opening to the Russian trade with Central Asia the new route by the Volga, the Casplan, and the river Amou-Darya (Oxus), and that Russian merchants will now be enabled to forward goods by that route. The above letter was publicly read at a recent sitting of the society. It would appear from this statement that the establishment of a military depot at Krasnovodsk, of which the Invalide Russe spoke the other day, and the proposed expedition to the frontier of \$193,936 Khiya, have finally been decided upon in the War Office at St. Petersburg.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Opening of Congress-A Quorum in Both Houses-Resignation of Senator Grimes-Reception of the President's Message.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening Congress Quorums in Both Houses.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The second session of the Forty-first Congress commenced at 12 o'clock to-day; quorums in both houses. There are present more members than was anticipated. The galleries are crowded, notwithstanding the peiting rain and dismal weather. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Butler, the clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Scenes in the Senate.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather a goodly assembly was gathered in the Senate Chamber before noon to witness the opening of the second session of the Forty-first Congress. More than one-half of the spectators were ladies. Senators commenced coming in on the floor about 11 o'clock, and hearty congratulations were exchanged between those who had been parted for so many months.

The vacant chair of Mr. Fessenden was often glanced at, and a sad expression swept across the faces of his surviving brothers at the memory of one who was gone from among them forever. One thing was particularly noticeable, and in marked contrast to the opening of the sessions for last four years. Then Senators met each other with stern and contracted brows, and gathered together in excited little knots, discussing "the man at the other end of the avenue," and how best to circumvent his plans and purposes. To-day all was smiles and serenity; no whispers, no fierce ejaculations.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Senate met at noon, with lifty-five members present.

The resignation of Senator Grimes was received.

Mr. Lot M. Morrill was sworn in as Senator from Maine.
The credentials of the Virginia Senators were presented and laid on the table.

A committee was appointed to inform the House and the President of the Senate's readiness to

and the President of the Senate's readiness to proceed to business.

A large number of bills were introduced and ordered to be printed, among them bills by Messrs. Drake and Sumper, restricting appellate powers of United States Courts in the late rebellious States, and by Mr. Morton to provide for the reconstruction of Georgia. On motion Mr. Edmund's bill on the same subject, reported last session, was made the special order for next Wednesday. The Senate at 12:50 took a recess for half an hour.

House. The House was called to order by the Speaker at noon, when the proceedings were opened with preyer by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Butler. rayer by the chapiain, Rev. Mr. Butler.

The roll of members was then called by States by the clerk, and a large majority answered to their names. The roll having been completed the Speaker announced that there were 180 members present.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented as a question of privilege the credentials of S. S. Cox, member-elect from New York.

The Speaker stated that there were several gentlemen present, including Messrs, Cox, of New York.

men present, including Messrs. Cox, of New York, Barnum, of Connecticut, Brooks, of Massachusetts, and the members-elect from Alabama, who had not been sworn in; and he invited all of them whose

rights to seats were unchallenged to present them-selves and take the oath at the same time. Mr. Paine suggested that perhaps the better mode would be to make a formal reference of the credentials of all those members to the Committee on Elec-

tions.

The Speaker remarked that his suggestion had been that only those members whose credentials were absolutely unchallenged should present themselves, and that he would not administer the oath to any member against whom an objection should be made. The usage had always been to allow memmade. The usage had always been to allow mem-

bers to be sworn in against whom there was no objection, without further ceremony.

Mr. Brooks remarked that in point of fact the credentials of Mr. Cox had been presented early March last, unchallenged, and Mr. Cox had been

tually appointed by the Speaker as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Paine said he did not object to any individual member. He had only suggested a general rule which he thought ought to be adhered to. The several members elect then presented them-selves at the bar to take the oath of office, Mr. Kelley objected to the swearing in of Mr. Sher-rod of Alabama, and Mr. Whittemore objected to the

swearing in of Mr. Dox of Alabama, and those gentlemen were directed to stand aside. The oath was then administered to Messrs. Barnum, of Conn.; Brooks, of Mass.; Cox, of N. Y.; Burchard, of Ill., and Buck and Barclay of Ala, On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had

assembled, and that the House was ready to proceed to business. On motion of Mr. Schenck, a committee of three was ordered to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs, Schenck, Dawes, and Woodward.

Mr. Schenck then moved that the House take a recess until half-past one o'clock.

He said it had formerly been the usage for Congress to wait until it heard from the President before pro-ceeding to any legislative business, and he thought t well to return to that old custom, and to observ that same desorum and courtesy which had formerly prevailed. There had been reason during a few years past more satisfactory to gentlemen for changing that practice, and it had fallen into disuse, but he trusted that they would go back to the old land

During the delivery of these remarks there were symptoms on the Democratic side of a readiness to get up a discussion. Just then a message was re-ceived from the Segate that it had appointed a com-

mittee to wait on thy President.

Mr. Schenck, resumining the floor after the message from the Senate was delivered, said that, for fear the House might get into a discussion as to the reasons for departing from that custom of late years, he would move the previous question. (Laughter. The previous question was seconded, and the mo tion was agreed to.
The House thereupon, at 121/2 o'clock, took a recess till half-past 1.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Commission to the Sandwich Islands. San Francisco, Dec. 5,—A special commission from Japan to the Sandwich Islands sailed for Honolulu to-day, to investigate the condition of their countrymen on the plantations on the island. Pos-sibly the draft of a treaty with the Hawalian king-dom will be submitted to the Gavernment of Japan on their return. California Advices.

ssume their duties to-morrow. The Legislature assembles to-morrow. Sacramento is crowded with members, officeseekers, and lobbyists.

The new city and county officers of San Francisco

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)
Monday, Dec. 6, 1862.
The week opens to-day on an easy Money market, and with a light demand for loans the rates current at the close of the last week are barely maintained. Call loans are easy at 566 per cent., chiefly at the former, without much regard to the nature of the collaterals, if they are only considered perfectly safe. The discount market opens to-day quiet, the mercantile demand for currency being unusually light. First-class business paper ranges from 8610 per cent. for double endorsements.

The Gold market is strong and the premium advanced from 122½ to 123½, closing at noon at 123½.
Government bonds continue strong, but not very active.

There was little doing at the Stock Board, but prices, with some few exceptions, were well main tained. City and all the better class of Railroad and Canal bonds were steady at Saturday's prices,
Reading Railroad closed firm at 49% 649 55. Pennsylvania was firm at 54%. Camden and Amboy
Hailroad closed at 119%; Philadelphia and Erie at
28%; Norristown Railroad at 71; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 38, and Elmira Railroad, common, In Bank shares the only sale was of Mechanics' at 52. Canal shares were quiet and the sales were us-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reperted by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD,

\$2000 Phila & E 78. 85
\$4000 Le gold 1..ls. 95½
\$5000 do...ls. 95½
4 sh Mech Bk. 18. 32
4 do....11936
4 sh Penna R. 1s. 54½
5 co sh Cam & A.Sc. 6336

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117@117½; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115½; do., 1864, 113@118½; do., 1865, 115½@116½; do. do., 1865, 115½@116½; do. do., 1867, 115½@116½; do., 1868, 115½@116; do., 1864, 188½; Cur. 6s, 107½@107½; Gold, 128½.

MESSES DE HAVEN & BUCKER, 40 NO. S. TELES 108 %; Cur. 68, 107% @107%; Gold, 128%.

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. B. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. R 68 of 1881, 110 @117 %; do. 1862, 114% @115 %; do. 1864, 112% @118 %; do. 1865, 113 % @114 %; do. 1866, new, 115 % @116 %; do. 1867, do. 115 % @116 %; do. 1868, do. 156 %; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107 % @107 %; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 123 %; @123 %; Silver, 120 @122.

Messes. William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 118 & 11 -Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:
10:00 A. M. 122% 12:15 P. M. 123% 10:58 " 123% 12:20 " 123%

Stock Quetations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R
Con. Stock Serip. 904
No. Y. & Erie Rail. 284
Mil. & St. Paul R com 705
Mich. St. Paul Pref. 844
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 845
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 845
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 845
Clev. and Pitts. R. 825
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 845
Clev. and N. W. com 744
United States Co. 50
Chi. and N. W. pref. 885
Chi. and N. W. pref. 885
Chi. and R. L. R. 1075
Chi. and R. L. R. 1075
Mitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 865
Pacific Mail Steam. 504
Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Dec. 6.—The Flour market presents no new feature, and in the absence of any demand for shipment, only eight hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at \$4.87%@5 for superfine, \$5.25@5.37% for extras, \$5.75@5.25 for lowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family: \$5.75@6.12% for Pennsylvania do, do.; \$6.66.50 for Ohio and Indiana do, do., and \$6.75@7.25 for fancy brands, according to quality. By Flour may be quoted at \$5.50.

There is no imprevement to notice in the demand for Wheat, but we continue Saturday's quotations. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$1.90@1.32, and 4000 bushels Western on secret terms. By is held at \$1.10 for Pennsylvania, and \$1.06 for Western. Corn is quiet at previously quoted rates. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at \$1.90@1.10, and 3000 bushels new do, at 16.200. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 50 @61c., and Delaware at 62c. No sales were reported offic., and Delaware at 62c. No sales were reported

in Barley or Malt.

Bark—Holders are asking \$32.50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Quercitron.

Cloverseed firm at \$8 50@8 62%; Timothy may be quoted at \$4; Flaxseed ranges from \$2 20@2 25.

Whisky is quiet at \$1 06@1 08 per gallon for wood and iron bound Western.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Dec. 6 .- In the market for beef cattle. under the influence of light receipts and an average demand, prices were a shade stronger. We quote choice at 9@9%c.; 10c. for a fancy lot; prime at 8@6%c.; fair to good at 6%@7%; and common at 5@6c. # lb., gross. Receipts, 1982 head. The following sales were reported :-

Ing sales were reported.—

Head.

56 Daengler & McCleese, Chester county, 768%.

55 P. McFillen, Western, 769%.

55 P. Hathaway, Western, 6%68%.

55 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 6%68%.

68 B. F. McFillen, Western 769%.

100 James McFillen, Western, 769.

50 E. S. McFillen, Western, 5610.

145 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 869%.

56 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 669.

195 Mooney & Smith, Western, 769.

195 Mooney & Smin, Western, 1699.
84 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5@7.
101 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 6@834.
100 John Smith & Bro., Western, 7%@9%.
97 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6% 6% 6%.
11 H. Frank, Virginia, 6% 8%.

97 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 64.684.
51 H. Frank, Virginia, 64.684.
100 Hope & Co., Virginia, 64.684.
18 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western Pennsylvania, 6 100 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 66.9.
100 Gus. Schamberg & Co., Western, 66.9.
101 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 55.675.
102 Blum & Co., Virginia, 66.75.
103 Ellinger, Virginia, 66.75.
104 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 66.9.
105 A. Kimbie, Chester county, 66.8.

36 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@83/4.

36 A. Kimble, Chester county, 6@8).
30 S. Frank, Virginia, 55.66.
52 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 83.2010.
17 Layton, Western Penna., 7@83.
44 John McArdle, Western, 53.094.
50 T. Tooman, Western, 60.7.
52 Wm. Vogdes, New York, 6@7.
53 Cows and Calves are in active request, and prices have advanced. Sales of 159 head at \$50.0100. Springers we quote at \$45.075, an advance.
58 Sheep—The market is firmer, and prices are blocker.

Sheep.—The market is firmer, and prices are higher. 5000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 526% c. per pound for common and extra. Hogs-The advance noted last week is well sustained, with a tendency for a still higher range of figures. Sales of \$109 head at \$15@15-25 per 100 pounds net for corn-fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—Passed out the Capes yesterday—Barque Delaware, from Demerara; brig Senoretta, for Pernambuco; and brig Italia, for Ponce, Porto Rico.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Arrived, ship Ontario Chiefitain, from New York. Sailed, ship Thurso, for Liverpool.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamship Main, from New York. New York,
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamships Helvetia
and Manhattan, from New York.
GLASGOW, Dec. 6.—Arrived, ateamship Iowa, from New

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 6.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Veteran, Sonn, Gibraltar, for orders, Peter
Wright & Sons,
Schr Heien, Garey, Portsmouth, Va., Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr O. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk,
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Washington,
Go.
Schr G. G. Morris, Ricketts, Boston,
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Norwich,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barress, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Morribow, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with make. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 34 hours from New York, with make. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 34 hours from New York, with make. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whilklin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr J. B. Conner, Bloasom, I day from Little Greek Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Tunnell, I day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr George Fales, Growell, 3 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Lindsey.
Schr George Deering, Willard, 6 days from Portland, with make, to Growell & Collins.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVE DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 6.—Five boats left here
this morning, as follows:—
Charlotte Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.
A. Sherwood, with stove bolts, for Wilmington.
Frairie, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Ella, with lumber to Noroross & Sheets.
J. H. McConkey, with prg iron to Cabeen & Co.

Orrespondence of The Econing Telegraph.

EASTON & McMahon's Bullletin.

New York Office, Dec. 4.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Sunchine, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

Great Eastern, with rage, for Withington.
BALTHMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 4.—The following barges leave in tow to night eastward.

H. A. Horton; Handy Andy; R. M. Parks; W. H. Houghton; New Era; Yuba; Fremont; Wm. Petric; G. W. Stahl; A. Alison; C. A. Donnied; G. O. Barruc; Wm. Porter; and A. Van Slyck, all with coal, for New York.

Petraletifia Branch Office, Mary Lewis, Jennie Wells, E. F. Taber, Jacob Warts, Martha Ring, and Michigan, with coal for New York, left this morning.

Sixteen light barges will leave this port to-day for Baltimore, to return coal-laden.